

## Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Postoffice District in the State. Will our friends act, or procure the services of some efficient person in their locality? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in the field.

The danger of government, and especially of free governments, is in incoherence. When a party gets power, and undertakes to push its theories to extremes, it will make a most unsatisfactory government. A wise partisan leader will always concede a good deal to a minority. He may be accused of inconsistency. Ultra partisans will assail him with their inexorable logic; but he must, if he does justice to his country, or acts wisely for his party, not allow himself to be moved by their clamor. The notion that a man must do exactly right, according to his theory, will do; but the law-maker has another question to consider. Has he a right to compel others to do exactly right when they don't believe it right? Has he a right to push an issue to the extent of war, although he has the majority and can do so, when he thereby commits a large minority who hold it all wrong? Consistency of theory may require him to do it, but wisdom will decide that a character for consistency in such a case costs more than it comes to. Looking over the history of this country, our wisest statesmen have done not the best according to their own teaching, but the best of the sentiment of the country would sustain.

When Mr. Clay offered the compromise on the tariff he was inconsistent; but this compromise brought harmony to the country, and disappointed those who were riding a hobby into disunion.

President Polk and his party claimed the whole of Oregon to 49° 40', and fell down in 1849, and were laughed at for such a climbing down; but better he laughed at than run the hazard of war, with a dissatisfied minority at home.

Sir Robert Peel was all his life a protectionist in theory. It was his party doctrine; yet he gave it up, to the dismay of the ultra of his party. He was inconsistent; but even his bitterest critics allow now that he did right.

The failure of the party now in power is its incoherence. Its self-conceit and self-righteousness are insufferable. Because it has political power it seems to consider itself commissioned to reform the world according to its notion. If it had any general system of ethics it would not be so absurd; but all its zeal for virtue is gone to seed over the four millions of negroes in the South. They lose all sense of the practical, and all ideas of concession to the wishes and opinions of minorities. They forget that a government to live at all must be made for a people, and adapted to their principles, prejudices, and even to their vices. They mistake in the meantime for a virtue their party hate and ambition.

Why are they not as much interested in the scores of millions of African savages in their own homes? Had they not better waste their money and blood in a grand missionary enterprise for the whole African race? Why not feel for the poor Indian, whose soil they have stolen, and whom they have driven from his wilderness home?

The reason is, they can't get office and power by turning their benevolence into such channels, and they can't gratify their revenge.

Unfortunately for the country this party, intolerant, fanatical and malevolent, has had too much power. Their politicians are not statesmen, and are incompetent to govern a country.

The Vincennes (Ind.) Sun upbraids the Cincinnati Enquirer and Louisville Democrat for what it terms a controversy respecting Indiana's next Senators. It first thanks us for the becoming interest manifested in that behalf, and then winds up his article trusting that the Legislators will discharge its duty "without any outside interference."

Of Bright, whose election as Senator the Enquirer proposed, and which the Democrat opposes, he has the following:

"The gentleman whose merits and demerits are discussed so freely by our contemporaries—so long and favorably known to the Democracy of Indiana—we understand has not been a resident of this State for many months. If he has been cast, or may hereafter be, in the State with either of our contemporaries, we can assure them that nothing could afford us greater pleasure than to see him the Representative in the Senate from either Ohio or Kentucky."

The Enquirer may have him, for he seems to be included in his bailiwick. At last accounts he was at "my farm," among the hills of Trimble county, Kentucky, looking complacently across the river at his former constituency in Indiana. He has an eye on the Senatorship over there, and, doubtless, will endeavor to coerce, wheedle, or flatter the Vincennes Sun man into his support.

In the days of the Roman republic, two Consuls were appointed, who were to command on alternate days. The only defect observable was that they got defeated. The wisdom of our present Executive is to be seen in the fact that they have improved upon this. Hereafter our soldiers will be supplied with a new general every day, and when the order for a forced march is made it will be "cook rations for three days and generals for four."

We put no faith in the rumor, caught up by the infernal press, of negro insurrections. We have only to say, however, that the man who would adopt means to get up insurrections of the sort, under the pretext of putting down the rebellion, would commit any other diabolical crime and have a pretext for it.

The rebel press will have to keep dark about the Northern elections, or lie about them, as usual. It will not do to tell the Southern people the truth on the subject. It can't be hid, however. They will find it out, and the question will naturally occur to them, "What are we fighting for?"

## How the Union Men of Kentucky Fool.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Hon. Mr. Wadsworth, the Union member of Congress from Maryland, Ky., to Mr. Vallandigham. In speaking of the Scotch raid he says:

Yesterday we had a skirmish with 400 guerrillas. Such is our condition. In the providence of God an imbecile Administration and the mediocrity and inaction of an Abolition Congress have brought these horrors upon us. I am here with some of my neighbors in arms to make head against these raids, and I have command of the militia, and I cannot be absent a day. May God in His mercy spare us the final ruin of a new Abolition Congress. May each and every one of them be defeated! I don't only hope for it, but I pray for it. A miracle only can save our national greatness, and restore the Union and peace. What- ever man can do against Secession and Abolition, and for the Union upon the status quo, I will endeavor. Success to you. Faithfully your friend,  
W. H. WADSWORTH.

Mr. Wadsworth here expresses the universal sentiment of the State. The people of Kentucky do not ascribe the success of rebellion to any fault in our soldiers or our commanders. They have known from the first what was undertaken, but have never doubted of its accomplishment, provided the object of the war was to restore the Constitution and put the laws in force over the Southern States. They have felt, with this purpose kept in view, that there could be no doubt of the result; but, with a hundred distracting questions, with parties rampant, with a portion of the politicians openly avowing that there was no Constitution, and acting accordingly, they did not believe, and do not believe, we can succeed. How are the States to be expected to return to their allegiance, when one portion affirm that the instrument to which their allegiance is due is a thing of the past?

The people of this State regard the triumph of the conservative party as a signal victory for the Union. They believe that it simplifies the question; that henceforth, if the will of the people is obeyed, the government will have but one thing to do, instead of a dozen Utopian schemes to follow out. It gives strength in giving unity of purpose to the contest; it makes success probable by disarming the rebellion of its main prop—the assertion that the war is one of subjugation. It shows us only ask of them what we submit to ourselves—the Constitution and the laws. Upon that doctrine our cause is inviolable, and we feel certain of ultimate success. We hope to see the elections have a prompt and decisive effect.

The Eastern papers are full of rumored changes; Halleck to take command in the West, McClellan to be reinstated as Commander-in-Chief, Hooker to take the First Army Corps of the Potomac. Rosecrans has the Thirteenth Army Corps (the Department of the Cumberland), while Banks is spoken of for some command. These seem good; the only objection is—they are changes.

General John A. Dix has written a letter discouraging his nomination for Governor of New York. He considers it a duty to remain in the field, and thereby to support General Wadsworth, the radical candidate.

It is consoling to know that none of our Generals can hereafter be defeated. We see from the Eastern papers that changes are made so fast that none of them can be whipped before he is removed.

Fremont is in St. Louis to defend McKim, the pot of contractors. This involves himself with him, and if he ever took a rebel army it would be—by contract.

Buchanan, it is said, will soon publish his defense. We look to see that of Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge from the same press.

A great many men just now are so much afraid of coughs, colds, and catarrhs, that they wish to stand out of the draft.

Whatever scarcity of specie there may be, no one can complain that our Generals are not supplied with change.

We don't know whether Dragg has a spinal disease, but he has been falling for a week back.

The New York Herald comes out in favor of Seymour for Governor of New York.

The General who takes Floyd in hand will have a felon on his fingers.

Corrosive.—The most remarkable thing that has occurred since the war commenced is the continued exportation of cotton from Great Britain to all parts of the world, including the United States. It was to have been supposed that the first act of that far-seeing nation would have been the prohibition of its exportation. Had this been done it would have retained a supply for a season of the material so essential for the employment of her laboring classes. Not having done so shows her determination to defy King Cotton, no matter at what cost. Those who hazarded the very existence of this action on the expectation of foreign intervention should have known better.

HORROR TO AN AMERICAN.—Mr. John H. Gowan, who raised the Russian ships sunk at Sebastopol, has been decorated by the Emperor of Russia with the cross of the Order of Saint Vladimir. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, has decorated him with the Cross of the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and the Sultan of Turkey has conferred upon him the Imperial Decoration of the Medjidieh. The last two were bestowed in recognition of Mr. Gowan's services in repairing and protecting the cemeteries of the allied forces in the Crimea.

DESTRUCTION OF A PRINTING OFFICE.—The Harrisburg Telegraph learns from several gentlemen direct from Carlisle, that the Carlisle Volunteer printing office was attacked by some of the soldiers in that borough on Friday, and completely demolished. The issue of the Volunteer of this week, it is said, contained a malignant assault upon the President, the army, and loyal men generally, for which the soldiers attacked and destroyed the office.

One of the Abolition newspaper concerns says the rebels possess two rights: "The right to be hanged and the right to be damned." Abolitionists will crowd them out of the last one.

## HOOD'S SEASONS.

Summer and over it  
Pays are falling down;  
And with rustling wings  
Autumn's doing brown.

Boughs are daily rife  
By the gusty breeze,  
And the leaves are falling  
Gleefully from the trees.

Round the tops of houses,  
Where the wind blows,  
Give, like yearly tenants,  
Notice to quit.

Skies, of sickly tenor,  
Weep by turns and laugh—  
Night half-dimmed,  
Falling half-dimmed.

No October sunbath—  
Cold, and most pervasive—  
But the month that follows  
Shall bring us worse.

## Report of Maj. General Alexander McDowell McCook, Commanding First Corps Army of the Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,  
CAMP NEAR CHAPLAIN, OCT. 18.

CH. CHAS. B. FRY, CHIEF OF STAFF.

I have the honor to report that, in compliance with written instructions from you, dated October 7, 8 p. m., and received by me at my camp at Maxville, at 2:30 a. m. on the morning of the 8th, I marched at 6 a. m. on the 9th, with the First Division, and a portion of my corps with me, Rousseau's and Jackson's Divisions, the Second Division, under General Sill, having been detached to march upon Frankfort. The Tenth Division, General Jackson commanding, was sent to the advance, but being composed entirely of new troops, I ordered General Rousseau's Division to take the lead. General Rousseau was ordered to march with great caution, in view of the known presence of the enemy at Harrodsburg, and also of your letter informing me that the enemy would resist our advance into Perryville, and that you intended to attack them that day. Hearing reports of artillery in the morning, our march was hastened.

Maxville is equidistant from Harrodsburg and Perryville—the distance being ten miles. My instructions required me to advance on the Perryville road until I reached a point three or four and a half miles from Perryville, or until I came abreast of Gilbert's corps. The head of my column reached the point designated at 10:30 a. m. General Rousseau advanced his cavalry and a portion of his infantry to the front in order to see if the ground was clear. The artillery (General Buell's) was ordered to the front. General Rousseau sent me word that the enemy was reported advancing in force on the position assigned my corps. I rode forward, examined the ground, and saw a few of the enemy skirmishers on the left of Gilbert's corps. My attention was then directed to Gen. Gilbert's left. I saw his infantry in line about four or five hundred yards to our right. I called General Rousseau's attention to this fact, and ordered him to form his line and ordered him to form it. I directed Loomis' Battery to be brought up and put in position on a commanding piece of ground to the left of and standing near Russell's house (called Clark's on the map). I had previously ordered General Rousseau to throw forward a line of skirmishers to examine the woods on our left and front, and also sent Captain Wickliffe with his company of the Second Kentucky Cavalry to reconnoiter the ground on the left of the skirmishers. General Rousseau was making a reconnoissance in front and toward Perryville. I was then well satisfied that the enemy, which had engaged Gilbert's left, had retired from the field. I then informed General Rousseau that my instructions required me to report in person to General Buell, and that I was about to leave the field, but would return in a short time.

I had given particular instructions to Capt. J. A. Campbell, my Assistant Adjutant General, to post Gen. Jackson's two brigades on a commanding piece of ground, immediately to the right of the Maxville and Perryville road, to hold them there in column so that they could be moved in any direction occasioned by the enemy. I then rode off to report to Gen. Buell, whose headquarters were about two and a half miles in rear of my right line. I received verbal instructions from Gen. Buell to make a reconnoissance of the Potomac river, and to direct Rousseau to my troops and found that Gen. Rousseau had advanced the line on the right, occupying a commanding ridge about eight hundred yards in front of and to the left of Russell's house. I then placed General Rousseau's position and were firing upon his line. Loomis' and Simonsen's batteries were replying. There being then no infantry of the enemy in sight, I sent an order for these batteries to cease firing and economize ammunition. The command suffering greatly for water, I required to make the reconnoissance toward Chaplin river, as ordered. Having been informed by my guide, Capt. Levery D. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster on General Jackson's staff, that the Tenth Division, General Jackson commanding, Ninth Brigade, that, by moving a short distance to the left of the Perryville road, I could get high commanding ground for a portion of my line, I went forward in person, after the Tenth Division, and saw a few of the enemy skirmishers on the right, at Harrodsburg, to ascertain if any of the enemy was present in that vicinity, to a point overlooking and within 600 yards of Chaplin river. I then sent for Gen. Jackson and Terrell, showed them the water, and their line of battle, ordered a battery to be posted on the line with strong supports. Gen. Terrell was ordered to advance a body of skirmishers cautiously, down the slopes of the hill to the water, and then across the field. During my presence on the ground, no enemy was seen, save some cavalry on the opposite hills across the river, who, I suppose, were threatening my train in the rear. A few well-directed shots from Stone's First Kentucky Battery, and a few from the Tenth Division, put them to flight.

Not being apprehensive of an attack, I left this position and moved toward the right of the line. This was about 1:30 p. m. in the day. At 2 p. m. an enemy was made by the enemy on the skirmishers of the Thirty-third Ohio. I then ordered the remainder of the regiment, under Lieut. Col. Moore, to support the line; also the Second Ohio to support the Thirty-third. My line of battle at this moment was formed as follows: The right of Rousseau's division resting near a barn on the right of the Maxville and Perryville road, extending to the left on a commanding ridge, through a cornfield (the corn being cut and shocked), to the skirt of woods occupied by the Second and Third Ohio; the right of Terrell's brigade, of Jackson's division, resting on some woods running along to the left on the commanding ground, overlooking a portion of Chaplin river, and the north side of the creek, forming a crotchet to the rear, in order to occupy the high ground on his left and rear.

Starke's brigade and Stone's and Bush's batteries were posted to the left and rear of Jackson's line, on high, commanding ground. Webster's Brigade of Jackson's Division was posted to the left of Russell's house, and in the rear of the center of Rousseau's line on the right. The attack on my line now became general. My attention was directed principally to the left, where the attack was most fiercely made. I had no apprehension about my right, as it rested near Gilbert's left, and I was well satisfied that Terrell's Brigade and Gen. Jackson's son being killed at the first fire, this brigade in a few moments gave way in confusion. Gen. Terrell did everything in the power of man to steady them.

At this juncture, 2:30 p. m., seeing that I was assailed by at least three times my number, I dispatched my Aid-de-camp, First Lieut. L. M. Hoes, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, to Gen. Sheridan, commanding Gen. Gilbert's left, to request him to look to my right, as the attack was now turned. At 3 p. m. I dispatched Captain

Horace M. Fisher, of my staff, to the nearest commander of troops for assistance. He first met Gen. Schoepf, marching at the head of his division, and reported my condition to him. General Schoepf expressed a desire to come up, and stated that he was moving to the front for some purpose, and requested Capt. Fisher to go to Gen. Gilbert, who was riding with the column. Captain Fisher then reported to Gen. Gilbert that my entire command was engaged, that the reserves were all in line, and the safety of my corps was compromised. Gen. Gilbert referred him to Gen. Buell, to whom his corps was reported.

At three o'clock in the evening I also dispatched another Aid, Captain W. T. Hobbs, to General Schoepf, commanding the First Division and reserve of Gilbert's corps, and the commander of the nearest troops in rear, to inform him of my condition and ask for troops.

I remained in rear of my left center until I saw the enemy's right completely routed and driven back by the gallant corps of Schoepf, who, I was informed, posted for the work they performed so well. I then galloped to the right of the line, but only in time to see it turned by a large force of the enemy. I then ordered Colonel Webster, of the Ninth Michigan, to move his troops to the right and repel the attack. If possible, and it was in obeying this order that this gallant officer received a mortal wound. Returning to Russell's house, I ordered my Chief of Artillery, Major C. S. Satter, to bring up a section of artillery, to stop their advance. This was done promptly; the guns were well handled, but could not stop this determined attack.

At this time the right of Rousseau's line was also compelled to fall back, to avoid being cut off by the enemy. The enemy placed a battery in the open field near Bottom's barn about 500 yards from Russell's house. The fire from this battery was so heavy that the point near Russell's house could not be held. Loomis' Battery, having exhausted all its long-range ammunition, had been retired from its position in the afternoon, to a commanding ridge about 150 yards in rear of Russell's house and on the right of the Perryville road, supported by three companies of the Ninth Michigan, Mechanics and Engineers, commanded by Major Hoppkins. I ordered Captain Loomis to reserve his canister for close work. This battery opened fire and repelled this wicked attack for the first time. I then went to the point where the skirmishers had been repulsed, and crossed the Maxville and Perryville road. Near this point I met Captain Hobbs, with a brigade of General Robert B. Mitchell's Division, coming to re-enforce us. This brigade was commanded by Col. Gooding, and consisted of the Indiana, and a portion of his own regiment, the Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Capt. O. P. Finney's Fifth Wisconsin Battery. I then placed the posting of his infantry, and then ordered Captain Finney's Battery in position near the cross-roads, and in a small clearing of timber to the right. Gooding's attack, assisted by Finney's Battery, drove back the enemy, and re-occupied the position of Russell's house. In this attack, Colonel Gooding was killed, and his battery was wounded 499 men, almost one-third of his force. At this moment, Brigadier General James Stedman reported to me with his brigade of General Schoepf's Division. It had grown nearly dark. We placed the brigade of General Schoepf's Division, and opened fire. I conducted his brigade to a position on the right front of the Eighteenth Regulars, under Major Frederick Townsend, were posted on a commanding ridge overlooking the field. The Indiana, and a portion of his own regiment, the Fifty-ninth and Seventy-fifth Illinois, and Capt. O. P. Finney's Fifth Wisconsin Battery. I then placed the posting of his infantry, and then ordered Captain Finney's Battery in position near the cross-roads, and in a small clearing of timber to the right. Gooding's attack, assisted by Finney's Battery, drove back the enemy, and re-occupied the position of Russell's house. In this attack, Colonel Gooding was killed, and his battery was wounded 499 men, almost one-third of his force. At this moment, Brigadier General James Stedman reported to me with his brigade of General Schoepf's Division. It had grown nearly dark. We placed the brigade of General Schoepf's Division, and opened fire. 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